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ART UNIT 2616 571-273-8300  
(LOCATION) (FAX NUMBER)

**FROM:** MATTHEW C. LOPPNOW (847) 523-2585  
(SENDER'S NAME) (EXTENSION)

**RE:** APPLICATION NO. 10/747,792

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGE(S) 31 (INCLUDING THIS PAGE)

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PAGE 1/31 \* RCVD AT 2/20/2007 12:12:58 AM [Eastern Standard Time] \* SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-2/8 \* DNIS:2738300 \* CSID:18475232350 \* DURATION (mm-ss):07:54

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

5	APPLICANT:	AERRABOTU, N.	EXAMINER:	Hoang
	SERIAL NO.:	10/747,792	GROUP:	2616
	FILED:	December 29, 2003	CASE NO.:	CS23057RL
10	ENTITLED:	APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING CONNECTION STATUS		

Motorola, Inc.  
Intellectual Property Department  
600 North U.S. Highway 45  
Libertyville, IL 60048

**APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37**

MS Appeal Brief - Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**Sir:**

Further to the Notice of Appeal filed concurrently herewith, Applicant submits the present Appeal Brief.

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**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is, Motorola, Inc.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no related appeals or interferences.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-36 are pending. Claims 1-7, 9-24, and 26-36 are rejected and are the subject of the present appeal.

**IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendments were filed subsequent to final rejection or the action being appealed.

**V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Claim 1, for example is drawn to a method in a code division multiple access wireless communication device, comprising establishing a connection with a first party (520, page 8, lines 11 and 12) and transmitting (540, page 8, lines 11-17) a flash with information message (400, page 7, line 1 - page 8, line 8) on a reverse link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record (410) that controls a connection status of the connected first party.

Claim 13, for example is drawn to a method in a code division multiple access system, comprising establishing a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party (520, page 8, lines 11 and 12) and transmitting (540, page 8, lines 11-17) a flash with information message (400, page 7, line 1 - page 8, line 8) on a forward link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record (410) that indicates the connection status of the first party.

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Claim 18, for example is drawn to a wireless communication device (Fig. 2, page 3, lines 22, 23, 25, and 27, and page 4, line 29 - page 5, line 1) for code division multiple access wireless communication, the wireless communication device comprising a transceiver (250), a controller (220) coupled to the transceiver, the controller configured to establish a connection with a first party via the transceiver, and a connection status control module (290) including a party identifier storage module (294) configured to store a party identifier associated with the first party and a flash with information message generation module (292) configured to generate a flash with information message (400, page 7, line 1 - page 8, line 8) including a connection control information record (410) that controls a connection status of the connected first party, wherein the controller is further configured to transmit flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel via the transceiver (page 4, lines 11-25).

Claim 30, for example is drawn to an apparatus (Fig. 3, 310 and page 5, lines 27 and 28) for code division multiple access communication, the apparatus comprising a controller (320) configured to establish a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party (page 6, lines 12-14) and a network connection status control module (360) coupled to the controller, the network connection status control module including a party identifier storage (364), the party identifier storage including a unique value assigned to the first party, and a flash with information generation module (362) configured to generate a flash with information message (400, page 7, line 1 - page 8, line 8) for transmission on a forward link signaling channel (page 6, lines 17-21), the flash with information message including a connection control information record (410) that indicates the connection status of the first party.

Claim 35, for example is drawn to a method in a communication device, comprising establishing a connection with another communication device (520, page 8, lines 11 and 12), transmitting (540, page 8, lines 11-17) a flash with information message (400, page 7, line 1 - page 8, line 8) on a reverse traffic channel, the flash with information message including a record type field (402, page 7, lines 3-5) indicating a party connection control record type, a connection reference field (422, page 7, lines 17-20) that includes a identifier that identifies the another communication device, and a connection control information field (424, page 7, lines 27 and 28) that indicates a desired connection status of the another communication device, and displaying a connection status of the another communication device.

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## VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 1-7, 9-17, and 19-24, 26-29, and 31-36 are allowable over Bedingfield et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,853,718) and Matison (U.S. Patent No. 6,018,570) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Whether claims 18 and 30 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. § 102 over Matison.

## VII. ARGUMENT

### Claim 1

In Claim 1, the limitations at issue are italicized below:

1. A method in a code division multiple access wireless communication device, comprising:  
establishing a connection with a first party; and  
*transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel*, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that *controls* a connection status of the connected first party.

### Examiner's Allegation

The Office Action rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 103, claims 1-7, 9-17, and 19-24, 26-29, and 31-36 over Bedingfield et al. and Matison.

### Applicants' Argument

Applicants assert Bedingfield and Matison do not disclose *transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel*, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that *controls* a connection status of the connected first party, as recited in independent claim 1.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge

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generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure (MPEP 2142). The prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention (MPEP 2143.01).

The Office Action admits Bedingfield does not disclose a flash message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. The Office Action then alleges Matison discloses flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. Applicants disagree.

Applicants assert Matison does not disclose anything about flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. In particular, Matison only discloses user records 202 stored in a user directory database 114 (col. 11, line 30). The records 202 are user records, not flash with information messages. More particularly, the records 202 are records stored in a database, not messages transmitted on a reverse link signaling channel.

Furthermore, the feature status field 210 does not "control" a connection status of a connected first user. By definition, the field 210 only indicates a "status." For example, Matison uses the present tense when describing how the field includes an activated/deactivated bit (col. 11, lines 34, 46-48, 50, 51, 54, and 55). It reflects an existing state. There is no disclosure in Matison that the field 210 "controls" a connection status.

Thus, Bedingfield and Matison do not disclose *transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel*, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that *controls* a connection status of the connected first party, as recited in independent claim 1.

Additionally, Applicants assert the Office Action has not even provided proper motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

The Office Action alleges "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt user record information disclosed by Matison into Bedingfield's system in order to manage call connection between users." Applicants disagree.

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Applicants assert the Office Action has not cited a section of either reference that supports its allegation of motivation and Applicants cannot find any section in the references that supports the allegation. Furthermore, the Office Action has not stated the alleged motivation is based on the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, as  
5 required by MPEP § 2144.03. The Office Action only makes a conclusory statement of "in order to manage call connection between users." However, the Office Action has provided absolutely no supporting foundation for the statement.

In fact, the Office Action does not even identify how "[adapting] a user record into Bedingfield's system" is needed "to manage call connection between users." The statement of  
10 "to manage call connection between users" clearly does not provide proper motivation because Bedingfield's system already allows for management of call connection between users without using the user record information disclosed in Matison. Thus, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP §  
15 2142.

To elaborate, the alleged statement of "in order to manage call connection between users" itself does not even provide proper motivation to combine the references. In particular, Bedingfield already provides a complete system to "manage call connection between users." For example, Bedingfield teaches,

20 During the telephone call, the calling party decides to transfer the call or join a third party into the telephone call to form a three-way telephone call. To access the transfer or three-way calling feature, the calling party performs a hook flash in step 906. The hook flash indicates that the calling party desires to perform mid-call service such as a  
25 telephone call transfer or a three-way call (col. 16, lines 41-47).

Thus, the simple hook flash is all that is needed to perform mid-call service without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

30 Bedingfield also teaches,

The present invention solves the... problems in the art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call. When the transferring party performs the action, the present invention determines a  
35 transfer telephone number by accessing a table of pre-stored transfer telephone



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numbers. Thus, the transferring party does not have to dial numerous digits or remember transfer telephone numbers (col. 2, lines 41-48).

Therefore, Bedingfield already solves the problems of the prior art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

Accordingly, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

#### Claim 13

In Claim 13, the limitations at issue are italicized below:

13. A method in a code division multiple access system, comprising:  
establishing a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party; and  
*transmitting a flash with information message on a forward link signaling channel*, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that indicates the connection status of the first party.

#### Examiner's Allegation

The Office Action rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 103, claims 1-7, 9-17, and 19-24, 26-29, and 31-36 over Bedingfield et al. and Matison.

#### Applicants' Argument

Applicants assert the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the Office Action has not provided proper motivation to combine Bedingfield and Matison to disclose transmitting a flash with information message on a forward link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection

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control information record that indicates the connection status of the first party, as recited in independent claim 13.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure (MPEP 2142). The prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention (MPEP 2143.01).

The Office Action alleges "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt user record information disclosed by Matison into Bedingfield's system in order to manage call connection between users." Applicants disagree.

Applicants assert the Office Action has not provided proper motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142. In particular, the Office Action has not cited a section of either reference that supports its allegation of motivation and Applicants cannot find any section in the references that supports the allegation. Furthermore, the Office Action has not stated the alleged motivation is based on the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, as required by MPEP § 2144.03. The Office Action only makes a conclusory statement of "in order to manage call connection between users." However, the Office Action has provided absolutely no supporting foundation for the statement.

In fact, the Office Action does not even identify how "[adapting] a user record into Bedingfield's system" is needed "to manage call connection between users." The statement of "to manage call connection between users" clearly does not provide proper motivation because Bedingfield's system already allows for management of call connection between users without using the user record information disclosed in Matison. Thus, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

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To elaborate, the alleged statement of "in order to manage call connection between users" itself does not even provide proper motivation to combine the references. In particular, Bedingfield already provides a complete system to "manage call connection between users." For example, Bedingfield teaches,

During the telephone call, the calling party decides to transfer the call or join a third party into the telephone call to form a three-way telephone call. To access the transfer or three-way calling feature, the calling party performs a hook flash in step 906. The hook flash indicates that the calling party desires to perform mid-call service such as a telephone call transfer or a three-way call (col. 16, lines 41-47).

Thus, the simple hook flash is all that is needed to perform mid-call service without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

Bedingfield also teaches,

The present invention solves the... problems in the art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call. When the transferring party performs the action, the present invention determines a transfer telephone number by accessing a table of pre-stored transfer telephone numbers. Thus, the transferring party does not have to dial numerous digits or remember transfer telephone numbers (col. 2, lines 41-48).

Therefore, Bedingfield already solves the problems of the prior art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

Accordingly, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

Consequently, the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the Office Action has not provided proper motivation to combine Bedingfield and Matison to disclose transmitting a flash with information message on a forward link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that indicates the connection status of the first party, as recited in independent claim 13.

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### Claim 35

In Claim 35, the limitations at issue are italicized below:

5           35.     A method in a communication device, comprising:  
                  establishing a connection with another communication device;  
                  *transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse traffic channel, the*  
flash with information message including  
                  a record type field indicating a party connection control record type,  
10               a connection reference field that includes a identifier that identifies the  
another communication device, and  
                  a connection control information field that indicates a *desired*  
*connection status* of the another communication device; and  
                  displaying a connection status of the another communication device.

### Examiner's Allegation

15           The Office Action rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 103, claims 1-7, 9-17, and 19-24, 26-29,  
and 31-36 over Bedingfield et al. and Matison.

### Applicants' Argument

20           Applicants assert Bedingfield and Matison do not disclose *transmitting a flash with*  
*information message on a reverse traffic channel*, the flash with information message  
25           including a record type field indicating a party connection control record type, a connection  
reference field that includes a identifier that identifies the another communication device, and  
a connection control information field that indicates a *desired connection status* of the another  
communication device, and displaying a connection status of the another communication  
device, as recited in independent claim 35.

30           To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First,  
there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge  
generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the  
reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the

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prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure (MPEP 2142). The prior art must suggest the desirability of the claimed invention (MPEP 2143.01).

5           The Office Action admits Bedingfield does not disclose a flash message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. The Office Action then alleges Matison discloses flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. Applicants disagree.

10           Applicants assert Matison does not disclose anything about flash with information message including a connection control information field that indicates a desired connection status of another communication device. In particular, Matison only discloses user records 202 stored in a user directory database 114 (col. 11, line 30). The records 202 are user records, not flash with information messages. More particularly, the records 202 are records  
15 stored in a database, not messages transmitted on a reverse traffic channel.

          Furthermore, the feature status field 210 does not indicate a desired connection status of another communication device. The field 210 only indicates a "status" by including an activated/deactivated bit (col. 11, lines 34, 46-48, 50, 51, 54, and 55). It reflects an existing state. There is no disclosure in Matison that the field 210 indicates a desired connection  
20 status.

          In fact, Matison does not disclose each element of a record type field indicating a party connection control record type, a connection reference field that includes a identifier that identifies the another communication device, and a connection control information field that indicates a desired connection status of the another communication device, and displaying a  
25 connection status of the another communication device. The Office Action does not provide a foundation for each element in Matison. In fact, Applicants cannot find each separate element in Matison.

          Consequently, Bedingfield and Matison do not disclose transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse traffic channel, the flash with information message  
30 including a record type field indicating a party connection control record type, a connection reference field that includes a identifier that identifies the another communication device, and a connection control information field that indicates a desired connection status of the another

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communication device, and displaying a connection status of the another communication device, as recited in independent claim 35.

Additionally, Applicants assert the Office Action has not provided proper motivation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

The Office Action alleges "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt user record information disclosed by Matison into Bedingfield's system in order to manage call connection between users." Applicants disagree.

Applicants assert the Office Action has not cited a section of either reference that supports its allegation of motivation and Applicants cannot find any section in the references that supports the allegation. Furthermore, the Office Action has not stated the alleged motivation is based on the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, as required by MPEP § 2144.03. The Office Action only makes a conclusory statement of "in order to manage call connection between users." However, the Office Action has provided absolutely no supporting foundation for the statement.

In fact, the Office Action does not even identify how "[adapting] a user record into Bedingfield's system" is needed "to manage call connection between users." The statement of "to manage call connection between users" clearly does not provide proper motivation because Bedingfield's system already allows for management of call connection between users without using the user record information disclosed in Matison. Thus, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

To elaborate, the alleged statement of "in order to manage call connection between users" itself does not even provide proper motivation to combine the references. In particular, Bedingfield already provides a complete system to "manage call connection between users." For example, Bedingfield teaches,

During the telephone call, the calling party decides to transfer the call or join a third party into the telephone call to form a three-way telephone call. To access the transfer or three-way calling feature, the calling party performs a hook flash in step 906. The hook flash indicates that the calling party desires to perform mid-call service such as a telephone call transfer or a three-way call (col. 16, lines 41-47).

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Thus, the simple hook flash is all that is needed to perform mid-call service without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

5 Bedingfield also teaches,

10 The present invention solves the... problems in the art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call. When the transferring party performs the action, the present invention determines a transfer telephone number by accessing a table of pre-stored transfer telephone numbers. Thus, the transferring party does not have to dial numerous digits or remember transfer telephone numbers (col. 2, lines 41-48).

15 Therefore, Bedingfield already solves the problems of the prior art by transferring the telephone call in response to a simple action by the party desiring to transfer the telephone call without requiring the complexity and adding the overhead of including all of the information of the record 202 disclosed in Matison.

20 Accordingly, the Office Action has not provided a proper foundation, either in the reference or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings, as required by MPEP § 2142.

#### Claim 18

In Claim 18, the limitations at issue are italicized below:

25

18. A wireless communication device for code division multiple access wireless communication, the wireless communication device comprising:

a transceiver;

30 a controller coupled to the transceiver, the controller configured to establish a connection with a first party via the transceiver; and

a connection status control module including

a party identifier storage module configured to store a party identifier associated with the first party; and

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a *flash with information message generation module* configured to generate a flash with information message including a connection control information record that *controls* a connection status of the connected first party,

wherein the controller is further configured to *transmit flash with information message* on a reverse link signaling channel via the transceiver.

#### Examiner's Allegation

The Office Action rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 102, of claims 18 and 30 over Matison.

#### Applicants' Argument

Applicants assert Matison does not disclose a flash with information message generation module configured to generate a flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first party, as recited in independent claim 18.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference" (MPEP §2131, citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)).

Matison does not disclose anything about flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first user. In particular, Matison only discloses user records 202 stored in a user directory database 114 (col. 11, line 30). The records 202 are user records, not flash with information messages. For example, records are stored values and messages are sent between users. More particularly, the records 202 are records stored in a database, not transmitted messages.

Furthermore, the feature status field 210 does not control a connection status of a connected first user. By definition, the field 210 only indicates a "status." For example, Matison uses the present tense when describing how the field includes an activated/deactivated bit (col. 11, lines 34, 46-48, 50, 51, 54, and 55). It reflects an existing state. There is no disclosure in Matison that the field 210 "controls" a connection status.

In fact, there is absolutely no disclosure in Matison of a "flash with information message." Not only do the sections cited by the Office Action not disclose a flash with



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information message, there is absolutely no disclosure anywhere in Matison of any form of a flash message.

Thus, Matison does not disclose a flash with information message generation module configured to generate a flash with information message including a connection control information record that controls a connection status of a connected first party, as recited in independent claim 18.

Claim 30

In Claim 30, the limitations at issue are italicized below:

30. An apparatus for code division multiple access communication, the apparatus comprising:

a controller configured to establish a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party; and

a network connection status control module coupled to the controller, the network connection status control module including

a party identifier storage, the party identifier storage including a unique value assigned to the first party, and

a flash with information generation module configured to generate a *flash with information message for transmission* on a forward link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that indicates the connection status of the first party.

Examiner's Allegation

The Office Action rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 102, of claims 18 and 30 over Matison.

Applicants' Argument

Applicants assert Matison does not disclose a flash with information generation module configured to generate a flash with information message for transmission, as recited in independent claim 30.

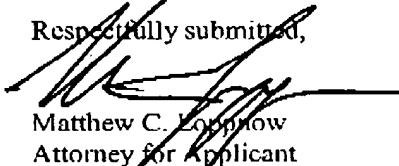


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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to deduct any fees arising as a result of this  
Appeal Brief or any other communication from or to credit any overpayments to Deposit  
Account No. 50-2117.

5

Respectfully submitted,



Matthew C. Loshnow  
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10

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## VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claims involved in the appeal:

- 5           1.     A method in a code division multiple access wireless communication device,  
comprising:  
                establishing a connection with a first party; and  
                transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse link signaling  
channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record  
10       that controls a connection status of the connected first party.
2.     The method according to claim 1, wherein the connection control information  
record comprises a multi-party connection control information record.
- 15           3.     The method according to claim 1, wherein the connection status includes one  
of a party audio mute status, a party hold status, a party active status, and a party disconnect  
status.
4.     The method according to claim 1, wherein the connection control information  
20       record includes a connection reference field having a unique identifier assigned to the first  
party.
5.     The method according to claim 1, wherein the flash with information message  
includes  
25           a connection reference field having a unique value assigned to the first party,  
and

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a connection status field that indicates a desire to activate the connection status of the first party.

6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising establishing a connection with a second party while maintaining the connection with the first party.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein transmitting the flash with information message further comprises transmitting the flash with information message on the reverse link signaling channel to place the second party on hold while activating a status of the first party.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the flash with information message includes

a number of multi-party connection records field indicating the number of pairs of connection reference and connection status fields included in the flash with information message,

a first connection reference field having a first unique value assigned to the first party,

a first connection status field associated with the first connection reference field, the first connection status field indicating a desire to activate the connection status of the first party,

a second connection reference field having a second unique value assigned to the second party, and

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a second connection status field associated with the second connection reference field, the second connection status field indicating a desire to place the second party into a hold status.

5           9.     The method according to claim 6, wherein transmitting the flash with information message further comprises transmitting the flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel to activate a status of the first party while maintaining an active status of the second party.

10           10.    The method according to claim 1, wherein the reverse link signaling channel comprises a reverse dedicated signaling channel.

15           11.    The method according to claim 1, wherein the reverse dedicated signaling channel comprises a communication path that exists between a specific mobile station and a base station for the exchange of control information from the specific mobile station to the base station.

20           12.    (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the flash with information message comprises an extended flash with information message.

          13.    A method in a code division multiple access system, comprising:  
                  establishing a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party; and

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transmitting a flash with information message on a forward link signaling channel, the flash with information message including a connection control information record that indicates the connection status of the first party.

5           14.    The method according to claim 13, wherein the connection control information record includes a connection reference field having a unique value assigned to the first party and a connection status field indicating the connection status of the first party.

10           15.    The method according to claim 13, wherein the connection status includes one of a party audio mute status, a party hold status, a party active status, and a party disconnect status.

15           16.    The method according to claim 13, further comprising assigning the unique value assigned to the first party.

17.    The method according to claim 13, further comprising:  
recognizing a request for a connection with a second party while continuing the connection between the wireless communication device and first party; and  
assigning a unique connection reference value to the second party.

20           18.    A wireless communication device for code division multiple access wireless communication, the wireless communication device comprising:  
a transceiver,  
a controller coupled to the transceiver, the controller configured to establish a  
25 connection with a first party via the transceiver; and

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a connection status control module including

a party identifier storage module configured to store a party identifier  
associated with the first party; and

a flash with information message generation module configured to  
5 generate a flash with information message including a connection control information record  
that controls a connection status of the connected first party,

wherein the controller is further configured to transmit flash with information  
message on a reverse link signaling channel via the transceiver.

10 19. The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the  
connection control information record comprises a multi-party connection control information  
record.

20. The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the  
15 connection status includes one of a party audio mute status, a party hold status, a party active  
status, and a party disconnect status.

21. The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the  
connection control information record includes a connection reference field having a unique  
20 identifier assigned to the first party.

22. The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the flash  
with information message includes  
a connection reference field having a unique value assigned to the first party,  
25 and



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a connection status field that indicates a desire to activate the connection status of the first party.

23. The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the  
5 controller is further configured to establish a connection with a second party via the transceiver while maintaining the connection with the first party.

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein transmitting the flash with  
information message further comprises transmitting the flash with information message on the  
10 reverse link signaling channel to place the second party on hold while activating a status of the first party.

25. The wireless communication device according to claim 24, wherein the flash  
with information message includes  
15 a number of multi-party connection records field indicating the number of pairs of connection reference and connection status fields included in the flash with information message,

a first connection reference field having a first unique value assigned to the first party,

20 a first connection status field associated with the first connection reference field, the first connection status field indicating a desire to activate the connection status of the first party,

a second connection reference field having a second unique value assigned to the second party, and

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a second connection status field associated with the second connection reference field, the second connection status field indicating a desire to place the second party into a hold status.

5           26.     The wireless communication device according to claim 23, wherein the controller is further configured to transmit the flash with information message by transmitting the flash with information message on a reverse link signaling channel to activate a status of the first party while maintaining an active status of the second party.

10           27.     The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the reverse link signaling channel comprises a reverse dedicated signaling channel.

15           28.     The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the reverse dedicated signaling channel comprises a communication path that exists between a specific communication device and a base station for the exchange of control information from the specific communication device to the base station.

20           29.     (previously presented) The wireless communication device according to claim 18, wherein the flash with information message comprises extended flash with information message.

30.     An apparatus for code division multiple access communication, the apparatus comprising:

25           a controller configured to establish a connection between a wireless communication device and a first party; and

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a network connection status control module coupled to the controller, the  
network connection status control module including

a party identifier storage, the party identifier storage including a unique  
value assigned to the first party, and

5 a flash with information generation module configured to generate a  
flash with information message for transmission on a forward link signaling channel, the flash  
with information message including a connection control information record that indicates the  
connection status of the first party.

10 31. The apparatus according to claim 30, wherein the connection control  
information record includes a connection reference field including the unique value assigned  
to the first party and a connection status field indicating the connection status of the first party.

15 32. The apparatus according to claim 30, wherein the connection status includes  
one of a party audio mute status, a party hold status, a party active status, and a party  
disconnect status.

20 33. The apparatus according to claim 30, wherein the network connection status  
control module is further configured to assign the unique value assigned to the first party.

34. The apparatus according to claim 30,  
wherein the controller is further configured to recognize a request for a  
connection with a second party while continuing the connection between the wireless  
communication device and first party; and

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wherein the network connection status control module is further configured to assign a unique connection reference value to the second party.

35. A method in a communication device, comprising:

- 5           establishing a connection with another communication device;
- transmitting a flash with information message on a reverse traffic channel, the flash with information message including
- a record type field indicating a party connection control record type,
- a connection reference field that includes a identifier that identifies the
- 10          another communication device, and
- a connection control information field that indicates a desired connection status of the another communication device; and
- displaying a connection status of the another communication device.

15          36. The method according to claim 35, further comprising:

- establishing a connection with a third communication device while maintaining a connection with the another communication device; and
- displaying the connection status of the third communication device.

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**EVIDENCE APPENDIX (none).**

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**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX (none)**